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The Cincinnati Enquirer exultingly remarks that "if the Democratic party behaves itself, it has a grand future before it." But that tremendous if!

There is only one consolation in the figures of the township elections, and that is that they will afford an elegant basis for figuring Republican gains two years hence.

But for Democratic opposition, the disability pension bill, with very liberal features, would have passed the House on Monday. They cannot delay its passage long.

It is a noteworthy fact that the progressive failure of municipal government in this country has kept even pace with the growth of Democratic majorities in large cities.

The Kentucky Legislature votes a paltry \$5,000 to the Louisville sufferers. If a Democratic Treasurer had not gutted the Treasury, the State might have done a little better. Democracy comes high, but we must have it.

As usual when Indianapolis Democrats win a victory, the "better element" remained at home. This same element, it is worth while to remember, will lift up its voice in the loudest tale of woe when public interests begin to suffer by reason of its inaction.

INDIANAPOLIS Republicans spent considerable time yesterday in telling each other how it happened. Several explanations were proffered, but the consensus of opinion was that the "good citizen," who was too busy to vote or forget to go to the polls, was the one who did it.

A vessel just arrived at New Orleans brought from Europe the heavy machinery for a beet-sugar factory, together with fifty tons of beet seeds. The factory is to be located at Grand Island, Neb., and the plant will cost over \$500,000. An industry in which capitalists have so much faith certainly deserves adequate protection from the government.

The fact that the Democratic members of the House committee on elections, in the contest of Waddell against Wise, in the Richmond (Va.) district, have concluded to report in favor of a new election indicates that Mr. Wise's supporters have been guilty of the grossest ballot-box frauds ever perpetrated, as it is the first time that the Democratic committee have not made a determined fight for the sitting Democrat from Southern districts.

If it is personal abuse of Samuel N. Gold to recall the fact that he openly and defiantly approved Chairman Bernhamer's fraudulent rulings on the returning board and shouted, "Give it to them," then it is personal abuse to the other participants in the tally-sheet frauds to recall their acts. The inference is that the statute of limitations has operated to wipe out the crime and make them all excellent citizens and non-partisan reformers. Evidently this is the Democratic view.

The Louisville Courier-Journal notes the fact that the Democracy made a strong fight for success in the Indiana township elections, and with charming frankness adds: "The whole secret of the matter is that the township trustee wields a local political influence, and in State or national elections he is a power for the party he represents. This influence is mainly among the pauper voters, to whom, through the winter months, he issues fuel and food, and naturally, in a great measure, controls their votes." That is the way Trustee Kitz interpreted the law.

ONE of the strangest things about the development of American character is the fact that the men whose financial interests are most affected by local government are the men who manifest the least interest in local politics. Heavy tax-payers, to whom a change in the national government would not be one penny either way, will, every four years, contribute liberally to campaign expenses, devote valuable time to political work and yell themselves hoarse at party demonstrations, but in a municipal or township election, which will determine the size of their tax receipt and have direct bearing upon the value of their property, they will not even take the trouble to vote.

The New York Star, which, we have remarked, glories in the distinction of supporting anything bearing the Democratic brand, declares that if a municipal election should be held in New York now the Republicans would carry

it. Why? Because once more the eyes of the community have been opened to the dead-level corruption of Tammany rule. In about three years, if not sooner, the eyes of the people of Indianapolis will have real interest in the city will be opened to the badness of Coy rule, and they will rise up in their indignation to smash it. But why not keep their eyes open all the time?

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

The result of the township election is that of the city election over again, in a worse form. The same causes that contributed to the defeat of the Republicans before were more active and potent in this election than in the last. Republican apathy, inactivity and indifference, and lack of organization on the one hand, and Democratic activity, organization and energy on the other, caused the result in both cases, the only difference being that all these causes operated more effectively in the township election than they did in the city. In former years the Republicans of this city had a far better organization than the Democrats, and were able to handle their forces much more effectively. Now, the situation is reversed. The Republican organization, for years past, has not been as poor as it is now, and the Democratic organization never was as good. Under these conditions, whether the vote be light or full, the party with the best organization will poll the largest proportion of the possible vote. For every Democrat who did not vote on Monday, there were a dozen Republicans. Hundreds forgot there was an election, while other hundreds, actuated by a variety of motives, more or less unworthy and unmanly, refused to vote.

The friends of good government, of law and order, of honest administration and low taxes, of economy and reform, are never as united, active and aggressive as the opposition of all these. The former are actuated by principle, while the latter are impelled by self-interest. The forces that make for free whisky and open saloons, for a repeal of all restrictions on the liquor traffic, for the corrupt use of money in elections, for the administration of public office for personal and party ends, for a reckless expenditure of public money, and for the entire elimination of the moral idea from politics and public affairs are far more united, active and aggressive than the forces which oppose these things. One set is actuated by self-gratification and personal interest, and the other by a mild sort of conscientious conviction. The enemies of good government move like an organized army, its friends like a band of stragglers. A small horde, full of poison and making straight for an objective point, is a more formidable antagonist than the largest soap-bubble, crowded with prismatic colors and floating aimlessly in the air. The Democratic party, not only in this city, but in all others, represents all the elements of opposition to good government, law and order. However varied or incongruous these may be, that party represents them all. To a small minority of respectable citizens it adds a very large majority of the roughs, toughs, bummers and irresponsible classes generally. These classes and their following form a large element in all cities, and as they have a common interest and common purpose they gravitate in masses to the party where they feel most at home and which holds out the best promise of bad government. Thus, the weakest point and the most dangerous feature of municipal government becomes the greatest element of Democratic strength in all large cities. The remedy lies in the evil itself. No party organized on such a basis can hold power long. As the Evening News has very truthfully said, "When the Democrats have control all history shows that it is their worst element and not their best which rules." It is a law of its being that under Democratic rule things go from bad to worse, and when they become intolerable the people will rise en masse and make a change. That has been the experience of other cities, and it will be the experience of this city. It has been the experience of Center township twice before, and it will be the experience again.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

But, of course, if the Democrats are going to gain anything by a side issue of this sort, I shall have no objection to offer.

Such is the closing remark which Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, made to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune who had sought his views on the question of compulsory attendance of children upon some school, and upon the special provision of the Bennett law which requires the learning of reading and writing in the English language. He did not want the question made a general issue in Illinois or any other State, because he was sure that if the Democrats should raise the issue involved in the Bennett law in any State, and take a stand against it, overwhelming defeat would surely follow. Still, he could see advantages in having his party make it an issue in spots where there might be a large element hostile to the public school system in any form, and where what may be called language or tongue prejudice could be invoked in support of the Democracy, and should have no objections. In either case, his opinions were not based upon conviction. He was opposed to making the compulsory school law a general issue, because it would be bad for the Democratic party, and not because he had a particle of interest in the principle or its effect upon the people. Whether the law is salutary or detrimental—whether the highest welfare of the country demands the instruction of all children or not—does not concern the ex-Governor. It is simply a question of party policy—whether the Democrats would lose or gain votes by assailing the public school system. He wisely concluded that it would be a losing experiment on a broad field, and so he opposed it; but if Democrats believed that war upon the school system could be made to the advantage of the party, in spots where the system is most needed, he is more than willing that it should be done. And this is the Democratic par-excellence which has been decided on as the Democratic candidate

for United States Senator—the one Democrat in Illinois who looms up head and shoulders above every other. But when we come to think of it, we are not surprised. An Abolitionist before the war, a radical Republican during the war and during the first years after the war; made Governor because he professed the Republicanism of John A. Logan in 1868, and then a Democrat because he was not recognized according to his own estimate of his deserts—what else could be expected? The man who is in politics for revenue only is in to win by any means at hand. The man who leaves a party to get office in another is of that sort, and is soon shameless in his methods.

THE FOLLY OF MR. SPRINGER.

It is not possible that there is an intelligent man in the country who does not know that nearly two-thirds of the Democrats in Congress are hostile to every measure designed to add to the pension rolls a new class of pensioners. In the House there are 103 members representing Southern and Bourbon constituencies, who will vote to defeat a dependent, a disability, or a service pension bill. In view of this fact, it is worse than absurd for Mr. Springer to make a spectacle of himself in the role of championing the Democratic devotion to the veterans who are asking pension legislation, because, if left to his own party in Congress, any measure now being agitated would be voted down by two to one; and, judging Mr. Springer by his record, we are warranted in declaring that he is not in earnest for any real pension legislation. We do not do this because of his hostility to the prosecution of the war from 1861 to 1865, but because of his votes. In February, 1887, Mr. Cleveland vetoed the dependent pension bill. It was a dependent bill, as only those veterans who should declare themselves the objects of charity could avail themselves of its benefits. After the veto of Mr. Cleveland, the pension committee unanimously agreed to a statement in which all of the then President's objections to the bill were answered, and recommended that it be passed over the veto. Now, where was the agile Springer found when the roll was called upon passing the bill over the veto? Did he vote to sustain a measure which was designed to take 15,000 Union veterans out of the poor-houses? Not he; he voted to sustain the Cleveland veto, and by so voting indorsed all of the abusive expressions in that veto message. But, on Monday, wholly unmindful of the fact that he had indorsed the veto of a dependent bill, and of Mr. Cleveland's declaration that in procuring pensions there "already exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith," and that the bill under consideration would "put a premium on dishonesty and mendacity," he sprang to the front as champion of the veterans. Three short years ago he indorsed Mr. Cleveland's opinion that the country would not stand a dependent pension law which would cost \$12,000,000 a year, but now he is anxious to vote for a bill which will cost \$140,000,000 a year.

Mr. Springer has a right to be inconsistent, and doubtless he has a right to utter falsehoods, but when he declares that the Republicans have promised to vote a service-pension, we simply propose to show how utterly false that statement is, by quoting the only pledge made by the Republican party, which may be found in the Chicago platform of 1888, and reads as follows: "The legislation of Congress should be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity."

The Republican Senate, by its bill, has so far exceeded this pledge as to pass a bill to pension all veterans suffering from disability, and every Republican in the House, on Monday, except one, voted to further extend the benefits of the pension system to all veterans of sixty-two years of age. And yet this man, who denied a pension to needy and suffering veterans in 1887, now complains that this measure is not sufficiently liberal! Some one once referred to Mr. Springer as the Democratic jumping-jack of the House. He seems to be attempting to win that distinction.

"APPLAUSE ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE."

The Congressional Record is not so interesting reading for the general reader as other well-conducted daily papers, for the simple reason that the estimable gentlemen who fill the pages of that voluminous journal do not seem to have the journalistic knack of preparing interesting reading in the Congressional Record, but much useful information may be gleaned from its pages regarding parties and party tendencies. Last Friday was set apart for the consideration of private pension bills. In making up the pension committee, Speaker Reed endeavored to have both parties represented, making sure that the majority should be in favor of a measure which would keep the pledge of the Republican party at Chicago. Of course, it was important that the prevailing sentiment of the Cleveland Democracy and of the majority of the House should be represented on that committee, and Hon. W. J. Stone, of Missouri, was selected. There can be no question about his Democracy, since he was born in Kentucky and educated in Missouri. When the private pension bills came up, Mr. Stone was determined to oppose them, and so it was agreed that both sides should have an hour each to talk. Mr. Stone got the floor to speak for the Democratic side and he took the entire hour, filling nearly six pages of the Record with Cleveland pension doctrine and sophomoric eloquence. It is not our purpose to call attention to Mr. Stone's misrepresentations, as life is too short and has too pressing duties to be spent in trying to instruct a Democratic Congressman, and a Missouri Democratic Congressman at that. There are, however, a few choice phrases which we would quote, with the hope that they may find lodgment in the minds of some excellent veterans who are disposed to find fault with the Republicans regarding pension legislation. Speaking of the Grand

Army of the Republic, this representative Democrat said:

Cautiously and gradually the poison of selfish desire has been breathed upon this benevolent organization until it has been permeated with it. They have been led step by step to make this demand and that [for pensions], growing bolder and more aggressive from year to year, until the Grand Army has degenerated into a great military-political organization, whose chief object now seems to be to extort pensions from the government.

How much that sounds like Mr. Grover Cleveland and the St. Louis Republic! Mr. Stone proceeded to say that these veterans "put up the presidency at auction, but one grand man proudly declined to bid for it." As he had reference to Mr. Cleveland, there was Democratic applause. And then this Missouri Democrat, who was twelve years old when the war began, goes out of his way to impugn the motives of men who went into the army—just as Mr. Voorhees did at that time. In Mr. Stone's peroration he spoke from a Democratic heart to the Democratic majority in the House. Here is a sample:

I call upon you to remember and have some regard for the tax-payers of the country, who bear these enormous burdens. I wish you to remember that the great industrial classes are under thick shadows which bode nothing but evil to them. [Applauded.]

And then, in conclusion, he turns to Union veterans and thus lectures:

A good soldier must be a good citizen. A brave man cannot be a mercenary. It is hard to believe that those whose fearless hands bore the flag on perilous fields can degenerate into an unreasoning rabble of pension-mongers. I appeal to them to see to it that the splendor of their achievements shall not be dimmed by the ignoble vice of selfish selfishness. And, with two lines of poetry, this Democrat closed his speech; and, as he sat down, the Democratic side of the House thundered approving applause, or, as the strictly literal House reporter gives it, "prolonged applause on the Democratic side." That is, the great body of the Democrats in the House approved the sentiment and spirit of a speech set to the key of no more pensions, and full of belittling and insulting remarks relative to the men who were fighting for their country when he was a small school-boy. By the courtesy of Chairman Morrill, one or two Northern Democrats were permitted to reply to Mr. Stone, but it is noticeable that no "prolonged applause on the Democratic side" greeted them.

MR. LANGSDALE, chairman of the Soldiers' Monument Commission, denies that the commission has made, or contemplates making, any change in the original plan of the monument. His prompt and explicit statement on the subject is entirely satisfactory, and should put an end to criticism on this point. From more detailed information the Journal is satisfied that the commission is taking no improper liberties with the original plan, and will faithfully apply the means at its disposal to building the monument as planned by Mr. Schmitz, and no other or different one. We may add that the impression prevalent in some quarters that the work is lagging is entirely erroneous. During the past winter, while stone could not be laid, a great amount has been dressed, and when the work of laying is resumed the shaft will rise very rapidly. Before the end of the season the public will be able to form an idea of the majestic proportions of the monument when completed, although the bronze groups and reliefs will not be added for some time. There is every reason to believe that the monument will be the greatest work of its kind in this country, if not in the world. Critical foreigners who have examined the plans and model have expressed their unqualified admiration, and some have said the monument will surpass any in Europe.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S income from her novels is \$10,000 a year. Her favorite work is "Ismael," and "The Hidden Hand" her most successful.

THE novel of a sensational young lady in London is advertised, "Mad! Mad! Mad!" by the author of "Smitten and Slain." It is announced that she is also to bring out a story called "The Murder of the A. B. C."

A MOUNTAINEER preacher down in Crook county, Oregon, astonished a part of his audience by exclaiming: "My friends, all the world shouted for joy when the good news of Christ's birth flashed over the wires."

The female students have finally conquered in their "alma mater" of Basle, which, alone among Swiss universities, has hitherto kept its doors shut against their admission. A formal decree allows them to matriculate regularly, but only by way of experiment.

In overhauling the czar's civil list, with a view to economy, recently, one of the items disposed of was the payment of \$500 per year for "lip salve," which has been made to one family ever since the time of the Empress Catharine, who is supposed once to have had chapped lips.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD has given up her intention of coming to this country this spring. She is so much interested in the formation of an institution in London, founded on "Robert Elsmere's" plan, that she will devote the entire summer to its development. She is steadily at work on a new novel.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW disposes of the contents of his daily mail with the aid of his private secretary and two stenographers, one of whom is a negro. This man is said to be unusually competent, and to be treated with great respect, not only by Mr. Defew, but by everybody with whom he comes in contact.

JUST fifty years ago, or in 1840, William F. Andrews, a master mason of Providence, R. I., stamped his initials on a copper cent and put it in circulation. Last Monday, in making some change, he found his coin. After fifty years of wandering it had returned, and he would not take hundreds of dollars for it.

The late Mr. George H. Boker, the Philadelphia poet, was pronounced in his youth by N. P. Willis, who spoke with authority, to be the handsomest man in America. His intimate friend, Mr. Charles Godfrey LeBaron, says that the busts of Byron were remarkable like Boker, though to be read was the finer looking, and in figure much more imposing.

MRS. MORTON, wife of the Vice-president, is not only a beautiful woman, but a kindly and gracious one. She has, moreover, a sweet and well-trained voice, and a capacity to touch the right conversational note in almost any company. Her husband, notwithstanding her wealth and her sumptuous way of entertaining, her five young daughters are brought up in the most rigid simplicity of dress and habit.

ALPHONSE DAUDET, whom Henry James and other critics consider the greatest living author, is still a young man. He has not yet reached his fiftieth year. He went to Paris in 1857 without money or friends. His success is of his own making. Personally he is a very delightful man, a genial conversationalist and a delightful host. His family consists of a clever wife, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son is twenty-one years of age. Daudet dedicated his "Sappho" to his two sons, to be read when they reached their majority.

I HEAR from Vienna, says Labouchere, in London Truth, that a sprightly se diplomatist at that capital created quite a sensation recently, at a party, by asking the Papal Nuncio to allow her to inspect the diamond cross which he wore round his neck. This was rather startling, but the polite prelate took off the jewel and handed it to the Protestant lady, who proceeded to turn it round her own neck, and did not return it until she had admired herself in a mirror. The Nuncio and the other Catholics were horrified by her levity, which they regarded as rank sacrilege.

PRIOR GLYNN, of the Irish Augustinians, well known in Ireland and America in connection with the Church of St. Patrick, which he is striving to build in Rome as the Irish National Church, presented to the Pope a piece of shankbone set in silver. He sent it to the Vatican with Monsignor Nerisco, who was to present the shankbone to the Holy Father in Prior Glynn's name, the latter remaining in the ante-chamber. Word of the fact that the Pope requested that Prior Glynn himself should be presented to him that he might receive it from the hands of an Irishman, at the same time telling him that he would wear it in the vest of St. Patrick over his heart, where he always kept Ireland.

'OSTLER JOE'S SECOND WIFE. Full five years Joe mourned his Annie, and his wife was dark and dour; Then his heart again grew lightsome, and his voice was filled with cheer; He sought another Annie, and the two had grown quite amorous; Hans are published for his nuptials now with little Annie Rooney.

THE school-booking got a hard reminder yesterday that the people are in earnest. If it wants to test the question further, let it inject the issue into a general campaign.

Fudge! The school-book law had no more to do with the township elections than the Nicene creed or the Book of Mormon. When it does become an issue in State politics, it will when people discover that it creates a grinding monopoly and forces inferior books on them at a greater cost in tribute and taxes than they ever paid for good ones of their own choice, they will de-

mand its repeal and the enactment of a free text-book law. The present school-book law places Indiana at the tail end of the procession of States in respect of school systems. There is not a prominent educator in the United States who approves the system, nor one in Indiana, except those who have been won over by social or political influence. The law is utterly, totally and hopelessly bad in principle and practice. Nevertheless, it is the law, and should be faithfully enforced. The more faithfully enforced it is the sooner it will be repealed.

No one who witnessed the calisthenic exhibition at the annual festival of the Social Turnverein, on Monday night, could doubt that the regular practice of such exercises must tend to produce a sound physical development, or, at least, to correct the bodily defects which, scarcely noticeable in children, become the weaknesses, or even deformities, of adults. To secure good health and a reasonable development of strength and muscle, it is not necessary that a child should become an athlete or be trained to perform any of the difficult, and even dangerous, feats which are associated in so many minds with the thought of gymnastics. The lighter exercises with bells, Indian clubs, wands, etc., are sufficient to bring about a result which is the main object of instructors, namely, a graceful and erect carriage and a symmetrical development of chest and limbs that will remove the reproach of "pallid" and "puny," so often brought against American youth. The principle that a sound mind is to be found only in a sound body is one that is coming to be generally understood, but the practical application of this principle is not as widely extended as could be wished. In the public schools especially is physical development neglected. The intellectual growth of every pupil is stimulated in every possible way, and often at the expense of the body, and the poor, over-taxed brain suffers accordingly. It is a very elaborate school system that we have now, and, to add to it in any way may seem to be putting another burden on juvenile humanity; but in this case it would be an addition that would lighten other burdens. The time spent in physical exercise would be more than gained in the renewed vigor and interest with which the youngsters would return to their books. Light gymnastics are a highly valued part of the instruction in most private schools, and public-school children should be under no disadvantage in this respect.

WOULD it not be possible to put an end to the bitter factional war in the United Brethren Church by giving up what has come to be a misfit name?

FAILURE OF A KANSAS BANK.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8.—E. B. Purcell, proprietor of the Manhattan Bank, made an assignment this morning. The doors of the bank were closed and the following notice was posted up: "Closed. John W. Webb, temporary assignee." Mr. Webb is cashier of the bank. He says the liabilities of the bank are \$561,000. A statement of the assets cannot be given for several days, but they are said to be equal, nominally, to the liabilities. The assignment was procured by the action of the British Land and Mortgage Company, of this city, which, yesterday, advertised a public sale of collateral given by Mr. Purcell to secure his obligations to that company for \$300,000, due April 1, and which had not been paid. The assignee of the money market and the difficulty in making collections from country customers, of the assignment. Other corporations in which Mr. Purcell is interested are not affected by the bank's failure.

The Manhattan Bank was one of the oldest in the State and Mr. Purcell was accredited with being among the wealthiest men and most sound, financially, in Kansas. The failure has caused a feeling among the other financial institutions of the city and county, but there has been no run on any of the other banks.

A deed was done by the register of deeds yesterday by which E. B. Purcell and E. H. Purcell and wives transfer to the E. B. Purcell Mercantile Company six lots of real estate valued at \$50,000. Six months ago in the District Court to-day by E. B. Purcell, who sues the British Land and Mortgage Company for \$100,000 damages, alleged to result from the latter's offer to sell the Purcell securities. He also procured an order from the court restraining the mortgage company from disposing of 330 shares of the mercantile company held by it as collateral.

Systematically Robbed His Employers.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Clarence P. Wikoff, a trusted employee of the wholesale drug firm of Fuller & Fuller, has been arrested, charged with having systematically robbed the firm of over \$1,000 worth of druggists' sundries during the past three months. He has disposed of his stealings to retailers. Wikoff, in order to dispose of the property stolen, lived a dual life. Outside of the store he passed as Chauncey Thomas, going into business under that name as a manufacturers' agent. He had a lot of stationery printed upon which his business name was given as No. 709 West Madison street, which place was his sleeping room. His stationery consisted of bill-heads, statements, blank orders for country customers, and printed blanks for price quotations. Knowing many of the Fuller & Fuller Company's country customers, Wikoff mailed them quotations on the order at a cent below the lowest rate quoted by his employers. If Wikoff had confined his trade to country orders, he would probably have operated in safety for some time. But he became ambitious, commenced to work up a local trade, and was soon detected. Wikoff is twenty-four years old, and is well connected in the city, his father being one of the Fuller & Fuller Company's best customers.

Broker Fraley's Failure.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Nothing new has developed in the failure of Moses Fraley, the grain-dealer. Mr. Fraley states to-night that he is still unable to make a statement of his affairs, as he does not know how he stands. He says he feels confident his offer of settlement at 70 cents, made by him this morning, would have been accepted if he had had the cash at hand. But he did not have the money, and will not know how he will come out for another day at least.

Another Democrat Gone Wrong.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 8.—Jas. Monroe Shellenberger, one of the best-known men in Bucks county, has disappeared. He is about \$50,000 short in his accounts with various estates, of which he had charge. He has been heard of at Atlantic City on Sunday. Mr. Shellenberger was a member of the Board of State Charities and chairman of the county Democratic standing committee.

Other Business Troubles.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, April 8.—Yesterday, Mr. E. G. Cranner made a voluntary assignment of his stock of groceries to the Cranner, attorney, to be disposed of in a legal manner to the advantage of his creditors. The store is one of the oldest in the city. The cause of the failure is attributed to an extensive book account kept with customers. The liabilities are placed at \$8,500, with assets to the amount of about \$1,500.

ACBURN, N. Y., April 8.—The failure of F. Townsend, woolen merchant, of New York, who was the heaviest stockholder in the Cayuga woolen-mills, in this city, has embarrassed the latter company, and upon its application John Dunn, Jr., of Syracuse, has been appointed receiver to administer the affairs of the company.

MONTICELLO, Ill., April 8.—The failure of Sackrider & Ormiston, clothiers, of this city, occurred to-day. The liabilities are placed at \$18,000, with assets several thousand dollars short of that amount.

Many Old Conductors Discharged.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—A quiet, but systematic discharge of the old conductors of the Pennsylvania Company has been going on for some time, and to-day the remaining three of a round dozen were discharged. In every case it invariably happened that it is the oldest conductor who suffers, and the term of years of those lately discharged averages fifteen years. The same quiet weeding out is going on between Crestline and Chicago, and Pittsburg and Cincinnati, though the latter absolutely refuse to give any reason for the action.

HILGER'S BIG DEFEALCATION

Philadelphia Manager of Sistrare & Son's, New York, Short Nearly \$600,000.

Members of the Firm Forced to Make Individual Assignments—Failure of a Kansas Bank—Various Kascalities.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The assignment of W. H. B. Sistrare and Harold Coleman, of the firm of G. K. Sistrare & Sons, bankers and brokers, at No. 14 Broad street, to Henry J. Dawson, Jr., was filed to-day. George Reed, of Detroit, Mich., and M. Feldman, of New York, are the only preferred creditors. The preferences to the former are \$10,000, and to the latter \$5,000, both being for money due on stock transactions. Mr. Henry S. Bennett, counsel for the assignees, says that no one can tell the amount of the defealcation. He states that the deficit caused by Hilger may amount to \$600,000. He added that additional evidence of Hilger's wrong doing were constantly being discovered. "The books," he said, "have been falsified, and in this case it would be impossible to tell what the shortage is until they have been thoroughly examined. We find, too, that he made drafts on the New York house under the false pretense that they represented business conducted by him for the firm's Philadelphia customers. With such matters to be straightened out it is impossible to say how the firm stands, though every possible effort is being made to reach the result at the earliest moment."

The defealcation and consequent failure of the firm is still the sensation of Wall street. The amount of the embezzlement has not yet been made public, but it is the prevailing opinion that it will reach a larger figure than has been anticipated. A great deal of regret is heard on all sides over the suspension of the company. The local members of the firm have all been very popular. The crash, it appears, has been expected, and the company had closed all their contracts in the Stock Exchange. The result was that the failure caused little or no trouble to the stock market.

Counsel for the dead Mr. Hilger, of Sistrare & Sons, says the dead man's name is being made a scapegoat for the failure. The general opinion is that Hilger had converted securities belonging to the firm, but it was also the opinion that, had he put in figures, would not reduce the \$600,000.

Failure of a Kansas Bank.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8.—E. B. Purcell, proprietor of the Manhattan Bank, made an assignment this morning. The doors of the bank were closed and the following notice was posted up: "Closed. John W. Webb, temporary assignee." Mr. Webb is cashier of the bank. He says the liabilities of the bank are \$561,000. A statement of the assets cannot be given for several days, but they are said to be equal, nominally, to the liabilities. The assignment was procured by the action of the British Land and Mortgage Company, of this city, which, yesterday, advertised a public sale of collateral given by Mr. Purcell to secure his obligations to that company for \$300,000, due April 1, and which had not been paid. The assignee of the money market and the difficulty in making collections from country customers, of the assignment. Other corporations in which Mr. Purcell is interested are not affected by the bank's failure.

The Manhattan Bank was one of the oldest in the State and Mr. Purcell was accredited with being among the wealthiest men and most sound, financially, in Kansas. The failure has caused a feeling among the other financial institutions of the city and county, but there has been no run on any of the other banks.

A deed was done by the register of deeds yesterday by which E. B. Purcell and E. H. Purcell and wives transfer to the E. B. Purcell Mercantile Company six lots of real estate valued at \$50,000. Six months ago in the District Court to-day by E. B. Purcell, who sues the British Land and Mortgage Company for \$100,000 damages, alleged to result from the latter's offer to sell the Purcell securities. He also procured an order from the court restraining the mortgage company from disposing of 330 shares of the mercantile company held by it as collateral.

Systematically Robbed His Employers.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Clarence P. Wikoff, a trusted employee of the wholesale drug firm of Fuller & Fuller, has been arrested, charged with having systematically robbed the firm of over \$1,000 worth of druggists' sundries during the past three months. He has disposed of his stealings to retailers. Wikoff, in order to dispose of the property stolen, lived a dual life. Outside of the store he passed as Chauncey Thomas, going into business under that name as a manufacturers' agent. He had a lot of stationery printed upon which his business name was given as No. 709 West Madison street, which place was his sleeping room. His stationery consisted of bill-heads, statements, blank orders for country customers, and printed blanks for price quotations. Knowing many of the Fuller & Fuller Company's country customers, Wikoff mailed them quotations on the order at a cent below the lowest rate quoted by his employers. If Wikoff had confined his trade to country orders, he would probably have operated in safety for some time. But he became ambitious, commenced to work up a local trade, and was soon detected. Wikoff is twenty-four years old, and is well connected in the city, his father being one of the Fuller &